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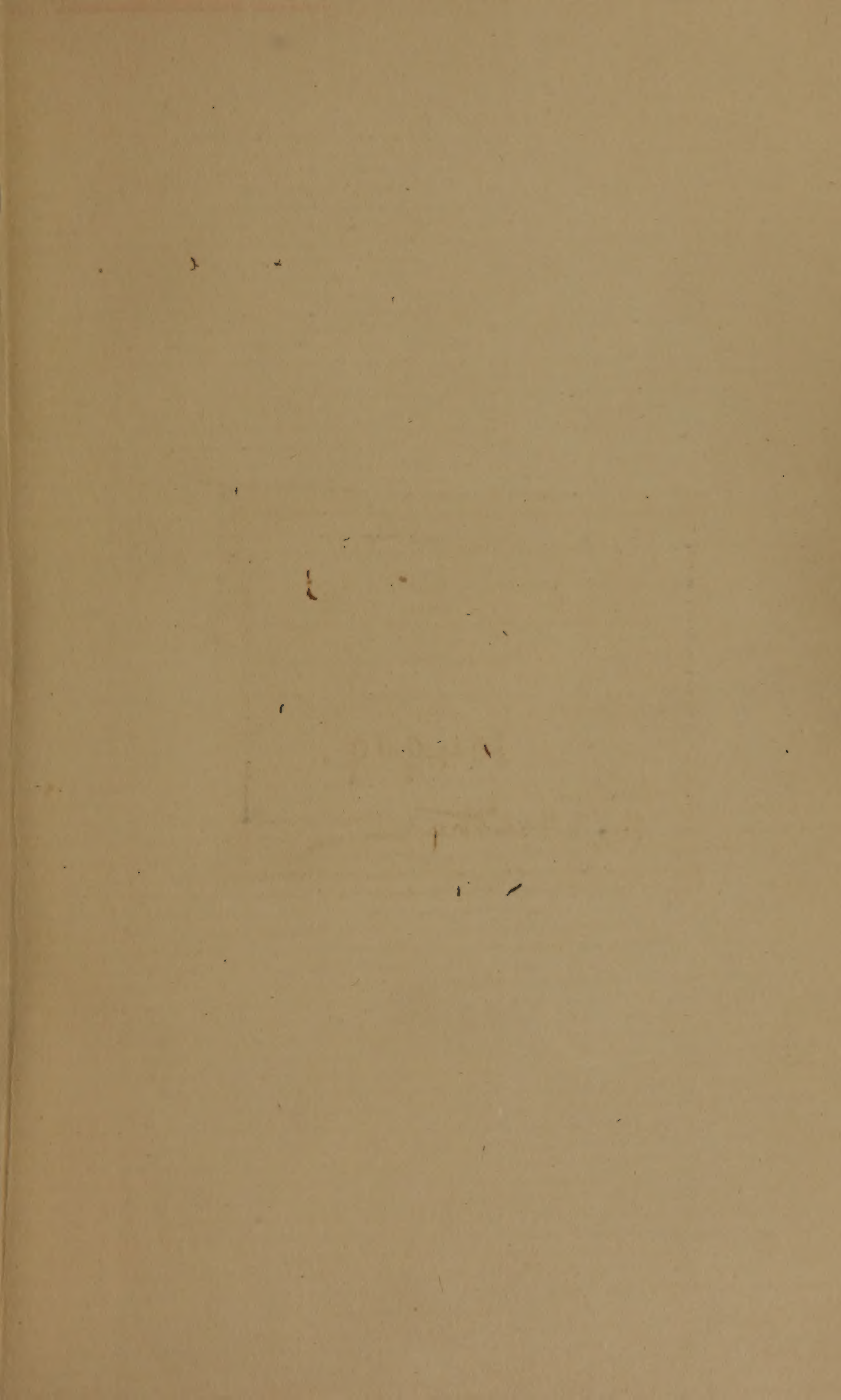
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THE ORIGINAL
THIRTEEN MEMBERS

OF THE

ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS

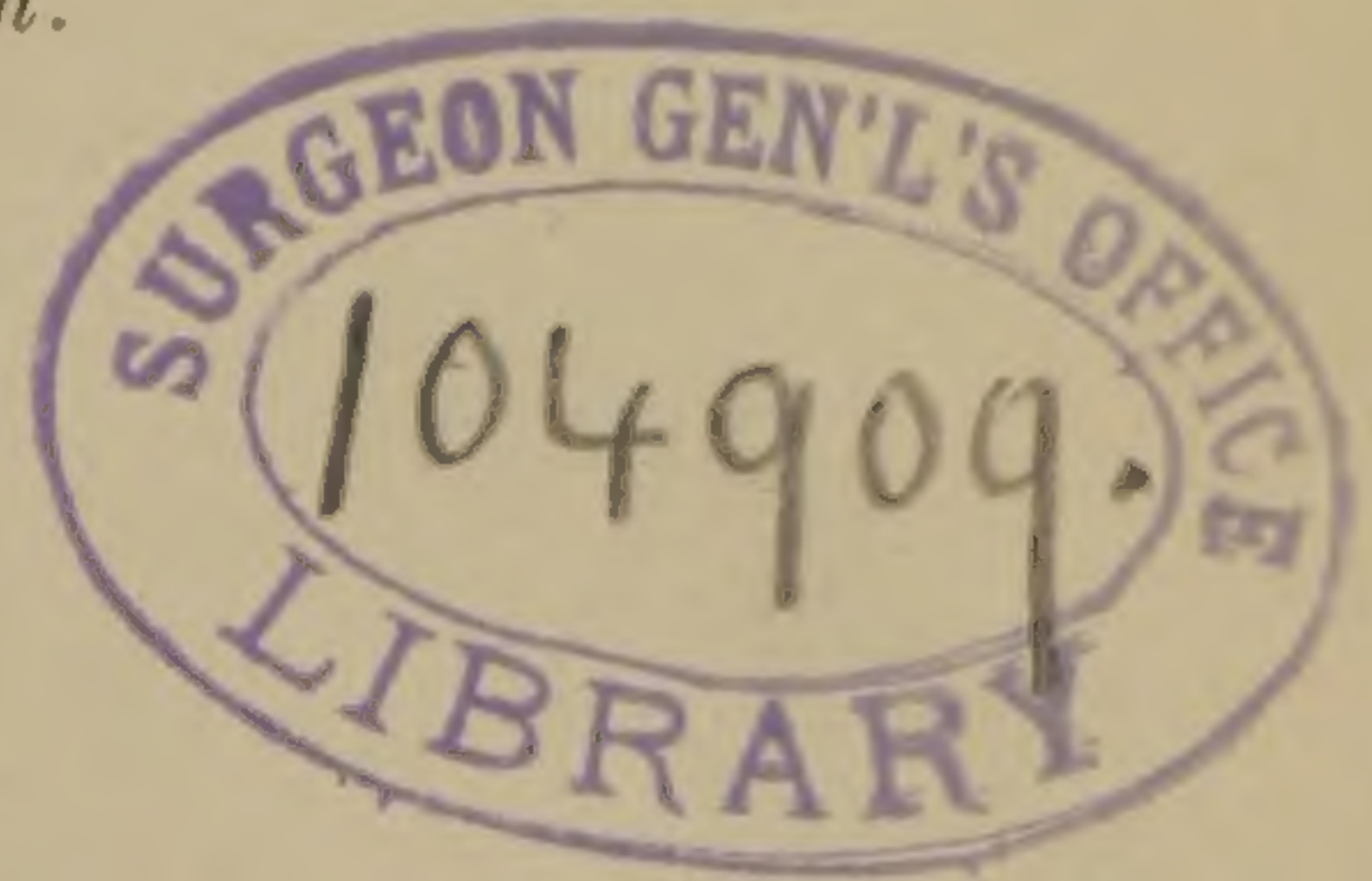
OF

American Institutions for the Insane.

JOHN CURWEN, M. D.,

Secretary of the Association.

1885.



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PREFACE.

THIS ADDRESS was prepared by direction of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane to be delivered on the fortieth anniversary of the first meeting of the Association. The anniversary meeting could not be held on the same day as that of the original meeting on account of the engagements of the majority of the members.

The address has since been enlarged by the addition of short biographical notices of the gentlemen named. After its preparation it was thought that the interest of the subject would be increased by having the portraits of the original thirteen to accompany the printed address, and these have all been procured through the kindness of friends who gave the writer such information as enabled him to secure them all. The photographs of Drs. Kirkbride, Bell, Ray, Butler, Earle and Ayl were taken from photographs in the possession of the writer; that of Dr. Woodward was sent by Dr. Quinby, of Worcester, Mass.; that of Dr. White was from a miniature in the possession of Dr. H. Shelton Carter, of New York; that of Dr. Stedman from a photo-

graph sent by his son, Dr. H. R. Stedman; that of Dr. Brigham from a photograph sent by Dr. D. R. Burrell, of Brigham Hall, Canandaigua, N. Y.; that of Dr. Stribling from one loaned by Dr. A. M. Fauntleroy, of Staunton, Va.; that of Dr. Galt was taken from a miniature of his earlier years in the possession of Miss Mary J. Galt, of Norfolk, Va., being the only one known to exist; and that of Dr. Cutter was obtained from Dr. Howe through the kind attention of Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Dorchester, Mass., being one of the last acts of his active and devoted life.

Delay has been occasioned by the difficulty of obtaining all the material needed for the photographs and the biographical sketches; then in the preparation of the photographs by the artist, and more particularly by the difficulty experienced by the writer in securing time, amid the constantly increasing duties of a large hospital, to put the biographical notices in proper form.

The thanks of the writer are gratefully rendered to all those who so courteously and cheerfully sent him the photographs and other matter to aid him in the prosecution of the work.

All failures and defects are to be charged to the writer, whose aims and intentions were higher and better than his performances.

JOHN CURWEN.

March 20, 1885.

ON the sixteenth day of October, 1844, the thirteen gentlemen who formed the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, met at Jones's Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia. That famous hostelry has long since given place to the demands and requirements of the business community, and has been converted into stores and offices, but the Association, then formed in the interests and for the promotion of the welfare of the insane, has been steadily growing in numbers, in influence and in power, until now it covers, with its protecting shield, a large proportion of the insane throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Of the thirteen gentlemen who then met, two only are now living, having passed the allotted period of three-score years and ten, but still engaged in good works; one in charge of a hospital for the insane and the other in duties of a less exacting nature. It may be of service to us, who yet endeavor to maintain the standing, dignity and importance of the Association, and to advance the interests of the insane, to recall that group and learn from their lives and their devotion to the cause, lessons for our own guidance, direction and progress.

Meeting on the evening of the first or second day of the sessions, at the house of the first Secretary,

for social intercourse and interchange of views and plans on those subjects which most fully occupied their thoughts, their appearance was so striking and impressive that, after an interval of almost forty years, it comes before the mental vision of the writer in the most vivid and distinct form. Subsequent intercourse and a more intimate acquaintance with the majority of them served to heighten and strengthen the regard and esteem in which they were held, and to give more thorough understanding of the high aim and principles which actuated them.



DR. SAMUEL B. WOODWARD.

Prominent in the group was the first President, DR. SAMUEL B. WOODWARD, whose "personal appearance was commanding and his carriage truly majestic." His hair was almost white, and with a bright, animated expression of countenance and large, handsome features, he made a strong impression by his earnest manner. "His stature was six feet, two and a half inches, and, without the deformity of obesity, his weight was about two hundred and sixty pounds. He was erect, and though full in figure, his motions were quick and graceful. Although very civil and acceptable to all, he seemed born to command. Dignity and ever-enduring cheerfulness sat upon his countenance and betokened the serenity and happy state of the feelings within. Of an ardent, enthusiastic temperament, he exerted by his conversation and writings a wonderful influence on the community in which he lived, and he employed his full powers for many years, for the benefit of the insane, by endeavoring to interest all within the reach of his influence to labor for them."

DR. SAMUEL BAYARD WOODWARD was born at Torrington, Litchfield county, Connecticut, June 10, 1787, studied medicine with his father, an eminent physician, and at the age of twenty-one was licensed to practice medicine by the medical board of his native county, and soon located himself in Weathersfield, Connecticut. When the Penitentiary was moved to Weathersfield, he was appointed Physician, and held the position so long as he remained in Weathersfield.

He was one of the Medical Examiners of the medical school in New Haven, chosen by the State Medical Society. He was efficient in establishing the Retreat at Hartford. He issued circulars and made the arrangements to collect the funds. He was one of the medical visitors of that institution while he remained in the vicinity. He took credit to himself in having secured for it its present delightful location. His attention was called to this special department of the profession, by the occurrence of several cases of insanity in his own practice and in that of his professional brethren, whose adviser he was. The difficulty of managing these cases in their private practice, led Dr. Woodward, and his particular friend, Dr. Eli Todd, to take the first step towards the establishment of the Retreat. He was appointed Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, Mass., in September, 1832, went to Worcester in December following, and moved into the hospital as soon as rooms could be finished and furnished for the reception of his

family. He retired on June 30, 1846, on account of failing health, and moved to Northampton where he died quite suddenly, on the evening of January 3, 1850. He was the first President of the Association.



DR. SAMUEL WHITE.

DR. SAMUEL WHITE was in personal appearance a strong contrast to Dr. WOODWARD. He was tall, though slender, his countenance grave and dignified, yet he was of a social disposition and a man of pleasing address. Within a more limited sphere, he discharged the various duties of a long and active professional life with ability and in a truly Christian spirit. With iron gray hair and a sober, calm and thoughtful expression, he gave the impression of a man of earnest character, and of thoughtful, studious habits.

DR. SAMUEL WHITE was born in Coventry, Connecticut, on February 23, 1777, and pursued the study of medicine and surgery with Dr. Philip Turner, of Norwich, Connecticut, a distinguished surgeon in the army of the revolution. He commenced his professional career at Hudson, New York, in 1797, and married in 1799. His practice soon became extensive and he was often called, especially as a surgeon, to a great distance. In 1808 he was elected Professor of Obstetrics and Practical Surge-

ry in the Berkshire Medical Institution, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, which situation, after giving two courses of lectures, he resigned.

Owing to the occurrence of insanity in his own family, by which his domestic enjoyments were interrupted, he was led to pay much attention to this disorder, and in 1830 he established a private lunatic Asylum at Hudson, which he successfully conducted.

In 1843, he was elected President of the New York State Medical Society, and delivered an address on insanity, which presented one of the best synopses of our knowledge of insanity, especially of its treatment, which has ever been published. In October, 1844, he attended the meeting of the Association, but soon after his health began to fail, and he died at Hudson, February 10, 1845. He was the first Vice President of the Association.



DR. ISAAC RAY.

DR. ISAAC RAY, then in his prime, active, vigorous and earnest in every thought and movement, stood then, as he did through all the remainder of his life, among the first of those who there met. With iron gray hair, and the student stoop of his shoulders, he delighted to gather a small group around him and discuss the different questions which concerned the welfare of the insane, sitting in that peculiar posture so natural to him, with his head bent forward, his legs crossed, and his hands crossed or folded together on his lap before him. No one who ever enjoyed these opportunities of hearing him pour forth the richness of a mind, well stored with the treasures of literature in general and of insanity in particular, either as one of a group or when seated with him in his own parlor, will ever forget the instruction which he then received, and the kindly, fatherly tone and manner he always evinced towards those younger in years and in experience. In whatever position in life he was called to act, his sound judgment and well-matured views always gave him a commanding influence, which he invariably used

to promote the welfare of the insane and other afflicted classes.

DR. ISAAC RAY was a native of Massachusetts. Born of highly respectable parents, in the town of Beverly, on the 16th of January, 1807, he there commenced his earliest education, subsequently entering Phillips Academy at Andover, and afterwards Bowdoin College, where he remained till compelled by ill-health to leave his studies, which he had been prosecuting with great assiduity. As soon as his health was sufficiently restored, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Hart, of Beverly, completing his studies under Dr. Shattuck, a distinguished physician in Boston, and ultimately graduating at the Medical Department of Harvard University, in 1827. In that year he began the practice of his profession at Portland, Maine, and while there he delivered his first course of lectures on botany—a branch of science for which he had a great fondness.

About two years after DR. RAY had commenced the practice of medicine in Portland, Maine, inducements were offered to him to leave that city and settle in Eastport, in the same State; there, soon after, he fixed, as he then supposed, his permanent residence. It was at this time, while living in Eastport, that DR. RAY first had his interest excited on the subject of insanity and the treatment of the insane, and especially in reference to matters connected with the branch of medical jurisprudence relating to it. The prevalent views on all these sub-

jects were then far behind what are common at the present day, and led DR. RAY to prepare a work, "The Jurisprudence of Insanity," since generally recognized as one of the highest authorities in this department of medico-legal knowledge, and quoted alike by alienists, lawyers and all others interested in the subject, at home and abroad.

DR. RAY was appointed Medical Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Augusta, Maine, in the year 1841, and this led to his permanent removal from Eastport. He immediately assumed the duties of this position, residing in the institution, till he was invited by the Board of Trustees of the Butler Hospital at Providence, Rhode Island—which was then about to be organized—to become its Superintendent.

DR. RAY found his position at Providence a specially pleasant one. His labor was much less arduous than it had previously been; he was enabled to carry out his own well-considered plans, and it afforded him a long-desired opportunity to visit many of the more prominent institutions for the Insane in Great Britain and on the Continent. With this view DR. RAY sailed for Europe soon after his appointment, and in this manner passed the summer months of 1845. He spent the next two years in superintending the erection of the Butler Hospital, which was opened for the reception of patients in 1847. Then taking up his residence in the hospital, he remained there, superintending its affairs

with great ability, and to the satisfaction of all who were in any way connected with it, till January, 1867, when his impaired health compelled him to resign this position to which he was so much attached, and in which he had done so much to elevate the standard of hospital treatment for the insane. He spent most of the year in visiting his professional brethren in different parts of the country, and in selecting a place for his permanent residence, finally accepting the city of Philadelphia. Here he continued to live at his residence on Baring Street, till his death on the morning of the 31st of March, 1881, being then in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

DR. RAY was a member of many professional and scientific associations; was one of the founders of the Social Science Association; was appointed by the Court one of the Board of Guardians of the Poor of the city of Philadelphia; and his experience and his devotion to the insane led him to take an active part in the work of that department. DR. RAY delivered two courses of lectures on "Insanity and Medical Jurisprudence", before the class of one of the medical colleges of Philadelphia, without compensation.

DR. RAY received the degree of LL. D. from Brown University in 1879. He was Vice President of the Association from 1851 to 1855, and President from 1855 to 1859.



DR. LUTHER V. BELL.

DR. LUTHER V. BELL was tall and commanding in his appearance, with a large, high forehead and an abundance of dark, bushy hair, and his whole countenance gave the impress of a fine and active intellect, which placed him in so prominent a position among his fellow-men in whatever situation he might be placed, either in urging the claims of the insane or in state and national politics, for which he inherited a strong predilection. His social qualities were of a high order and he charmed all who came within the sound of his voice, or met him in familiar intercourse, with the well-matured views he so ably and eloquently advanced on all subjects.

DR. LUTHER V. BELL was born in Chester, New Hampshire, December 30, 1806, son of Hon. Samuel Bell, successively Chief Justice, Governor and United States Senator from New Hampshire. He entered Bowdoin College at twelve years of age and graduated in 1823. He received his medical degree from Dartmouth College, in 1826, and subsequently pursued his medical studies in Europe. He com-

menced and pursued the practice of medicine and surgery, in the towns of Brunswick and Derry, New Hampshire, with success in both departments, and interested himself largely in sanitary and philanthropic measures, tending to the elevation of his profession and the general welfare of the people. In 1834, he was awarded the Boylston Prize Medal for a dissertation on the dietetic regimen best fitted for the inhabitants of New England. In 1835 he presented an essay on the External Exploration of Diseases, which forms the first third of the ninth volume of the Library of Practical Medicine. He subsequently put forth a small volume entitled, "An attempt to investigate some obscure and undecided doctrines in relation to small pox and varioliform diseases."

He labored earnestly in the establishment of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, was elected to the General Court with the special object of urging forward this measure, and made a very able report on the number and condition of the insane of that State, and the means of providing for them. While attending a second session of the Legislature and pressing this object, he received, very unexpectedly, the intelligence of his having been appointed Physician and Superintendent of the McLean Asylum for the Insane. He was appointed during the latter part of 1836, and entered upon his official duties at the beginning of the next year.

He was an early and earnest advocate for the in-

troductiōn of steam and hot water, and mechanical power, as the proper and only suitable mode of warming and ventilating hospitals, and the McLean Asylum over which he presided was the first institution in which a circulation of hot water was successfully employed for warming a large inflowing current of air. In 1845, on the solicitation of the Trustees of the Butler Hospital for the Insane at Providence, Rhode Island, then in contemplation, the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, of which the McLean Asylum is a branch, gave Dr. Bell leave of absence to visit Europe, that he might, after a comparison of the institutions of the old world, be enabled to devise a plan of hospital embodying all that was excellent and desirable, then known to the profession. After his return he presented the plan of that establishment, which so fully met the highest hopes of its friends.

He was for two years President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and his inaugural address was on Ventilation. He subsequently published a small volume entitled "The practical method of ventilating buildings, with an appendix on heating by steam and hot water."

He held the post of Executive Councillor in the administration of Governor Briggs, in 1850, and was a member of the Committee of Pardons, to which was referred two cases famous in the annals of crime in Massachusetts: that of Daniel Pearsons, convicted of the murder of his wife and infant twin

children, and that of Prof. J. W. Webster, for the murder of Dr. George Parkman. He was the candidate of the Whig party in the Seventh Congressional District of Massachusetts, in 1853, but though receiving a plurality of votes in the first trial, was beaten on the second by the union of the two opposing parties on the same candidate.

He was also a Delegate in the Convention for reviewing the State Constitution.

He resigned his position as Superintendent of the McLean Asylum, in the fall of 1856, the state of his health urging this step. In addition to impaired health from pulmonary disease he had lost children, one after another, at the most interesting epochs of parental attachment, and under the highest hopes. The death of his estimable wife filled the measure of his domestic sorrow. From the McLean Asylum he removed to his private residence in Monument Square, Charlestown. Here his life was not a retirement, as he was constantly consulted in cases of insanity and other cerebral and nervous affections and on questions of a medico-legal character. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he was among the first to offer his services to the Government. He went as Surgeon of the 11th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, but was soon promoted to the position of Brigade Surgeon to Gen. Hooker's Division on the Lower Potomac. He died in camp quite suddenly from endocarditis on February 11, 1862.

He was known to the older members of the Asso-

ciation as the able Alienist physician, by his great skill in the detection of disordered mental manifestations, by his elaborate description of that form of acute Mania, so often described as Bell's disease, by his genial qualities and his earnest, persevering efforts to advance the specialty to the highest rank. He was Vice President of the Association from 1850 to 1851, and President from 1851 to 1855.



DR. CHARLES H. STEDMAN.

DR. CHARLES H. STEDMAN was about the medium height, rather stoutly built, with a large, well-formed head and high forehead, and a full face. With easy, pleasant manner, great good nature and cheerful disposition, his character was such as to attract and attach to him, those to whom he was called to minister.

DR. CHARLES HARRISON STEDMAN was born in Lancaster, Mass., June 17, 1805. He entered Yale College whence he did not graduate, but received subsequently an honorary degree of A. M. He took the degree of M. D. at Harvard, in 1828. In 1830, he was appointed Resident Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea. In 1840, he removed to Boston and entered into practice there. In 1842, he was appointed Superintendent of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, and Physician and Surgeon to the numerous correctional, industrial and reformatory institutions of Boston, in the same enclosure which contained the Lunatic Asylum. In 1851, he resumed private practice in Boston. He was the

first medical Coroner appointed in the State. In 1851, he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate. In 1853, he became one of the Governor's Council. At the opening of the Boston City Hospital in 1864, he was appointed Visiting Surgeon and died June 7, 1866, Senior Surgeon of that Institution.

Few men had greater opportunities of observing disease than he, and he improved them with great earnestness. He was averse to writing, although he was very clear and perspicuous in style, so that much of his observation has been lost. He educated many students before the days of medical schools in Boston, many of whom have attained high positions in the medical world, and all of whom remember him with warm respect and affection, for his lucid way of teaching, his quick diagnosis, his wonderful resources in therapeutics and his manly, decided and easy methods of conveying his instructions. His manner was polished, his disposition humane and sense of the ludicrous and love of a joke, very keen.

His son Dr. Henry R. Stedman, now has a private institution for the insane in Boston.



DR. JOHN S. BUTLER.

DR. JOHN S. BUTLER was of the medium height, rather stoutly built, with a large, well-formed head and high forehead, sandy hair and a merry twinkle of his eye which showed his fondness for humor. Rather sedate and grave when not engaged in conversation, he yet had a strong relish for the mirthful, and could pass from grave to gay with great ease. After a long and laborious service he retired to enjoy the rest he had so clearly earned, and has for years been engaged in lighter work which did not require so heavy a demand on his physical powers.

DR. JOHN S. BUTLER was appointed Superintendent of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, September 16, 1839, and resigned October 10, 1842. He was appointed Superintendent of the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford, Conn., on May 13, 1843, and resigned October 20, 1873. "We see as the result of these thirty of the best years of his life, the dreary, cold, dark and forbidding walls of the narrow passageways, and comfortless rooms and dormitories of

1843, converted into an institution well nigh perfect in all its appointments,—the spacious halls and parlors ornamented and made attractive with paintings, engravings and other works of art; the whole structure from foundation to ceiling re-constructed and rebuilt, placing the Retreat among the most home-like and cheerful residences of the kind anywhere to be found; libraries of books and the periodicals of the day upon the tables and in every hall; the ground and lawn, through his agency, converted from an open field to one of the most beautiful of parks. These are among the noble monuments which he has reared and left, giving beauty, comfort and cheerfulness to the Retreat and its surroundings, and which have and will continue to shed joy and sunshine into many a patient's sad heart, and are admired and appreciated as his work. Yet the most gratifying and glorious result of these years of toil and care, is in the restoration of patients scattered up and down through the whole land, whose grateful remembrance he enjoys, and whose blessings will follow him to the end of his days." He was Vice President of the Association from 1862 to 1870, and President from 1870 to 1873.



DR. AMARIAH BRIGHAM.

DR. AMARIAH BRIGHAM was rather above the medium height, with a full, thoughtful face, large forehead and rather a grave demeanor. He labored industriously with his pen to advance the cause of the insane.

DR. AMARIAH BRIGHAM was born at New Marlboro'; Berkshire County, Massachusetts, on December 26, 1798. He commenced practice, a youth somewhat short of his majority, in the town of Enfield, Massachusetts, where he remained two years, and then removed to Greenfield, where he continued seven years. He visited Europe, sailing on July 16, 1828, and remained abroad visiting hospitals in all the countries he visited, about a year, reaching Boston, on his return, on July 4, 1829, and in a short time resumed practice in Greenfield. He removed to Hartford, Connecticut, in April, 1831.

While in Hartford he wrote and published the following works: Influence of Mental Cultivation on Health; Influence of Religion on the Health and Physical Welfare of Mankind; a Treatise on Epidemic Cholera; and an Inquiry concerning the Dis-

eases and Functions of the Brain, the Spinal Cord and the Nerves. In 1837, he was elected Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, where he remained a year and a half. He was elected Superintendent and Physician of the Retreat for the Insane, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1840, and in the fall of 1842, to a similar appointment in connection with the State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, New York. He commenced publishing the *Journal of Insanity* in July, 1844. His health began to fail in the summer of 1847, (though he had been feeble for two years previous) and though benefited by a trip to the South, in the spring of 1848, he never fully regained it, and died, September 8, 1849.

In person DR. BRIGHAM was tall, somewhat less than six feet in height, and very slender, his weight, in health, probably not exceeding one hundred and thirty pounds. His features were well proportioned, though rather small than otherwise, eyes of a soft, dark blue, expressing, more than usual, the varying emotions of his mind. His hair was thin, of a brown color, and slightly, if at all, gray at the time of his death. His gait was naturally slow, and by no means graceful, while his voice was soft, low and quite melodious. As a whole, however, his appearance and manner indicated, to the observer, a superior and cultivated intellect, a firm will, perfect self-possession, a social disposition, and a kind and generous heart. He was Vice President of the Association from 1848 to the time of his death.



DR. PLINY EARLE.

DR. PLINY EARLE was at that time in the prime of life and decided in all his convictions. With a large head, fine forehead and pleasant expression of countenance he showed the scholar as well as the man of active work.

Compelled by ill-health for a time to relinquish the active work of a Superintendent, he returned to it when his health was improved, and still continues to discharge faithfully the duties.

He was appointed Superintendent and Physician of the Bloomingdale Asylum on April 1, 1844, and resigned in April, 1849. He was appointed Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital at Northampton, July 2, 1864, and is still on duty. He was Vice President of the Association from 1883 to 1884, and President from 1884 to 1885.



DR. THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE.

DR. THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE was of the medium height, rather slightly built, not robust in health or physical development, but with a pleasant, amiable countenance and a winning way, with an intellectual expression, and showed in every movement the earnestness and determination which marked his whole course of life.

Calm, thoughtful, naturally quick and impulsive, with great sensitiveness but with full control over all his emotions and feelings, he was able to carry with him, by the steady, persistent course which he pursued, all who were within the reach of his influence, and attached to him all with whom he came into daily association. His whole thought was directed to the welfare of the insane, and nothing deterred him from urging those plans which he believed best adapted to promote to the highest degree their interests.

DR. THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE was born near Morrisville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, on July 31,

1809. He received his academical education at the Academy at Trenton, N. J.; graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1832, and was very shortly afterwards appointed Resident Physician of the Asylum for the relief of those deprived of their reason, at Frankford, Philadelphia, and remained there one year; and was then elected Resident Physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he remained two years.

After leaving the Hospital he opened an office in Philadelphia, intending to devote himself to the practice of surgery; but in October, 1840, he was elected by the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital to the office of Physician-in-chief and Superintendent of the Department for the insane, then ready for the reception of patients.

He entered on the duties of the new position, on the first day of January, 1841, and continued to hold that position until the day of his death, December 17, 1883.

He was Secretary of the Association from 1844 to 1851; Treasurer from 1844 to 1855; Vice President from 1855 to 1862; and President from 1862 to 1870.

He was appointed by Gov. Wm. F. Johnston, Trustee of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, in 1851, and held that office until 1862.

He was connected with the Pennsylvania Institution for the instruction of the Blind, for more than forty years, as one of the Trustees.

The propositions on the construction of hospitals for the insane adopted by the Association in 1851, and those on the organization of hospitals for the insane adopted in 1853, were drawn up by him.

His work on the Construction, Organization and General arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane was first published in 1856, and a second and enlarged edition in 1880, having been arranged and prepared for the press during the convalescence from a severe illness. In no work in the English language are the true principles of the construction, arrangement and organization of hospitals for the insane, more lucidly and more thoroughly set forth, than in the last edition of that book.

He early entertained the idea of the separation of the sexes in buildings under the same general management, and this plan was more fully developed in the report for 1854. He labored with the greatest assiduity to collect by private subscription the money needed for the erection of such a building on the part of the property west of the hospital, then in operation, and so faithfully did he give himself to this work, and so zealously was he supported by the Managers of the Hospital, that the greater part of the money was subscribed and the first stone of the new building was laid on July 7, 1856, and the corner-stone was laid on October 1, 1856.



DR. WM M. AWL

DR. WM. M. AWL was rather above the medium height, with a large head and prominent forehead, sandy hair and rather grave expression of countenance when in repose. No one more heartily enjoyed the humorous and no one could better perform his part in the promotion of mirth and cheerfulness among his fellows, and he soon became the centre and life of every social gathering. Earnest, faithful and laborious, he gave himself with all his energy to the care and management of, with proper provision for, the insane, but his physical strength gave way under the strong pressure of the mental exertion.

DR. WM. MACLAY AWL was born in Harrisburg, Penn'a, on May 24, 1799, his mother having been a lineal descendant of John Harris, who founded Harrisburg, and the daughter of Wm. Maclay, the first Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania; and while quite young, the family moved to a farm at a short distance from Sunbury, Penn'a. When fifteen years of age he was sent to the Academy in

Northumberland, kept by Rev. Isaac Greer, and after his death by his son Robert C. Greer, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and there he acquired all his preliminary education. He studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Agnew, of Harrisburg. He attended one course of lectures in the session of 1819–20, in the University of Pennsylvania, which seems to have been the only course he attended, though he received the honorary degree of M. D. at a later date, from Jefferson College.

In the spring of 1826, he started on foot for Ohio, and settled first at Lancaster, and an important surgical operation there performed gave him his first introduction into practice. After moving several times from place to place he finally settled in Columbus, Ohio, in 1833. His attention was first called to the care of the insane by a case which occurred while in Somerset, Ohio, which he was called upon to treat; a case of violent acute mania. Shortly after his settlement in Columbus, an epidemic of Cholera occurred which gave him abundant opportunities to practice in the community at large, and also in the Penitentiary.

On January 5, 1835, he attended a convention of medical men of Ohio, which had been called by himself and several others, to take some measures towards the care of the insane and the education of the blind. A memorial was presented to the Legislature on these subjects, and an appropriation was obtained towards the erection of a Hospital for the

insane, and DR. AWL was appointed one of the Trustees to build it. He, in company with two others, visited the Eastern and Middle States to gain information on the subject. The building was completed in 1838, and DR. AWL resigned as Trustee and was appointed Superintendent. He was one of the originators of the Ohio Institution for the Blind and was always deeply interested in that institution, and was Physician of it at the time of his death. He continued in charge of the Lunatic Asylum until 1850, when he was displaced by that system of political appointment which has so unfortunately prevailed in Ohio from that day to this.

He was Vice President of the Association from 1846 to 1848, and President from 1848 to 1851. He was also one of the original members of the American Medical Association, of which he was one of the first Vice Presidents.

He attended the meeting of the Association in Philadelphia in 1876, and quietly passed away on November 19, 1876, having been a sufferer from a complication of diseases, for several years.



DR. FRANCIS T. STRIBLING.

DR. FRANCIS T. STRIBLING was of the medium height, with a full, fair face and fine forehead, a cordial, genial manner, and a generous, open-hearted expression which won on those with whom he came into constant association. Never very robust in build or in health, he yet managed, by care and discretion, to accomplish a large amount of work for the insane and attach to him, by the gentleness of his manner and the persuasive tone of his voice, all those with whom he was called to associate.

DR. FRANCIS T. STRIBLING was born January 20, 1810, in the town of Staunton, Virginia, where he received his elementary education and soon entered the office of his father, who was then clerk of the county of Augusta, in which he remained several years. It was probably in this position that he acquired those habits of neatness, method and order for which he was so much distinguished in after life. Having determined to adopt the medical profession, after some preparatory reading under the advice of a distinguished physician of Staunton, he spent a

session at the University of Virginia, and in the following year took his degree in Philadelphia. He then commenced the practice of his profession in Staunton, and soon won the confidence of the public.

In 1836, at the early age of twenty-six years, he was elected by the distinguished gentlemen who then composed the Board of Directors, Physician to the Western Lunatic Asylum. Within a few days after his election, DR. STRIBLING went on a tour of observation through the Middle and Northern States, to inspect the best regulated institutions for the insane, and to gather by observation and intercourse with those in charge, all the information necessary to guide him in discharge of his responsible duties. The law regulating the institutions for the insane in Virginia, passed by the Legislature in 1840-41, was prepared by him. He died July 23, 1874.



DR. JOHN M. GALT.

DR. JOHN M. GALT had the most youthful appearance of any of the members, with a very full face, medium forehead, large head and pleasant countenance. He was of the medium height, rather stoutly built, with a pleasant manner, easy expression and a full flow of words, and was the third member of his family who, in regular succession, had had charge of the institution which he then represented.

DR. JOHN MINSON GALT was born in Williamsburg, Virginia, on March 19, 1819. He evinced at a very early age an ardent love of reading and study, and was remarkable, not only for his acquirements in his studies, but also for his ability in all athletic exercises. He eagerly read all the principal authors within his reach in English, Latin, Greek or French and was also enthusiastically fond of Botany. He graduated in 1838, at William and Mary College, and received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1841.

In July, 1841, he was appointed Medical Superin-

tendent of Eastern Lunatic Asylum at Williamsburg.

DR. GALT contributed largely during his whole life to magazines on general subjects, in addition to many articles on the subject of Insanity. In 1846, he published a work entitled "Treatment of Insanity." "He was a great linguist, for with the exception of the Russian and Turkish languages, he required no one to translate for him the tongues of the other nations of Europe." "It was his daily habit to read a certain number of pages of Xenophon, Thucydides, or some other standard Greek author. In addition he had turned his attention to the languages of the East, and was so good an Orientalist that he read the Koran in the original Arabic."

Though singularly temperate in all things, his digestive organization became very much undermined, and he was for several years subject to attacks of indigestion, occasionally of great violence, the last of which occurred in May, 1862, and terminated in his death, on the 18th of that month, after an illness of four days, and was buried among his forefathers, in the Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg, Virginia.



DR. NEHEMIAH CUTTER.

DR. NEHEMIAH CUTTER was of the medium height, rather under than above, stoutly built, with a pleasant, benevolent expression of countenance and a mild manner of speaking. Endowed with great energy and determination, when the institution which he had built with great labor and expense, was burned, and the work of years swept away in a few hours, he returned to the practice of medicine with all the ardor and energy of his youth.

“DR. NEHEMIAH CUTTER was born in Jaffrey, N. H., March 30, 1787. Graduated at Middlebury College in 1814, and received the degree of M. D. at Yale, 1817, and died March 15, 1859, aged 72 years.

He commenced practice in Pepperell, Mass., in 1818. He had charge of an insane person in that year, and about 1822 received insane persons into his family. The number of patients increased so rapidly that he was obliged to make additions to his

house and about 1834, built a new and larger building in addition to those already erected.

He was associated for a time with Dr. Wilder, of Northampton, and later of Pittsfield, afterwards with John P. Tarbell and his nephew Dr. C. E. Parker, his connection with either of the above parties not continuing for any great length of time.

In October, 1848, I (Dr. J. G. N. Howe) purchased of him part of the building and was connected with him in the care of the nervous and insane until we were burnt out in May, 1853. After that we each received patients into our families. The Doctor, only those of a milder type of insanity, and those requiring restraint and confinement were placed under my charge, the care of whom I have continued until the present time."

"As a patron of education, he contributed largely of his own means for the founding and support of an Academy in Pepperell. Self-possessed on all trying occasions, even in temper, social and affable to distinction, he acquired a powerful salutary influence over the minds of his patients. His interest in the public welfare rendered him greatly beloved and his loss was sincerely regretted."

SUCH were the men who met together to form this Association. Men of determined purpose, great benevolence and philanthropy and in every way admirably fitted for the work which they laid out for themselves.

Varying in years from thirty-five to sixty, it would naturally have been expected that some would not be able to continue long at the work, and accordingly it will be found that some died within a few years. The majority held on for many years and two still remain, one in active service and the other enjoying the reward of a well-spent life.

Any one who will carefully examine the list of subjects assigned to the different committees at the first meeting will understand more fully the strong grasp they had of the whole subject of the care and treatment of the insane, and the clear determination on their part to lay such foundations for the structure of which the Association was to be composed, that no defects should mar the work to be done in future years.

That progress has been made is only what was to have been expected by the steady advance in the different departments of medicine, by research and experiment; but all these were anticipated and pro-

vided for in the plan they then laid down and strictly adhered to. Their views were broad and comprehensive and the foundations were laid in accordance with those views, and nothing has been said or done, in late years, which can impugn or invalidate the correctness of the opinions advanced, nor can that be successfully done except by men of equal or greater mental calibre.

It may not be amiss to state succinctly some of the principles which they believed laid at the foundation of all efforts for the relief and treatment of the insane. That the State should make ample and comfortable accommodations in properly constructed hospitals for all classes and conditions of the insane; and while private liberality and philanthropy might arrange for the care and treatment of a limited class, the greater portion of the insane were included in that class for which alone the State, in its capacity as Sovereign, should give all that was required for their accommodation and for the protection of the Community at large. Acting on this principle they used all their influence and persuasion on the several communities of which they were residents, by their personal influence as individuals and by their writings, to obtain the fullest and most complete provision in every respect for all of the class indicated. They were not to be thwarted in the attainment of the object by any ordinary opposition, but they persevered, many of them in the face of apparently unsurmountable obstacles, until, after the lapse of years, they had the gratification of seeing their views endorsed and embodied in

stone and brick. They held firmly to the opinion, that "every hospital built at the public expense, while possessing everything that can contribute to the health, comfort and restoration of its patients, should yet be plain but substantial in character, in good taste architecturally, but avoiding all extravagant embellishment or unnecessary expenditures."

All the arrangements of the wards should be so made as to give the greatest amount of light, cheerfulness and homelike surroundings. Studiously avoiding everything which could convey unpleasant impressions, while "abundant means for occupation, amusement, and all that comes under the head of moral treatment, should be provided in every hospital." In the selection of a site for a hospital, cheerful surroundings and an extensive and varied prospect should be sought for, and all the resources of the art of landscape gardening should be employed to make the views on the grounds, and the grounds themselves, as beautiful and attractive as possible.

In the light of the discussion so urgently carried forward in these times, it is especially noteworthy to recall the resolution unanimously adopted at the first meeting, and fully to consider the import of the words in which that resolution is expressed, "That it is the unanimous sense of this convention, that the attempt to abandon entirely the use of all means of personal restraint is not sanctioned by the true interests of the insane."

Have any class of men a more definite idea of the true interests of the insane or made more strenuous efforts to secure and advance those interests than those who held that view to be just and correct? Even a brief summary of the cardinal principles which were laid down in relation to the construction and organization of hospitals, the medical, moral and hygienic treatment, the necessity of more thorough and careful teaching on the whole subject of mental disorders, the legal principles which should govern in the decision of cases of the jurisprudence of the insane, and in fact of every matter pertaining to the welfare of the insane, would require more time than could be given to it now; but those who will study carefully the propositions of the Association and the resolutions on various subjects discussed, will find in them every matter which has any bearing on the true interests of the insane, expressed in the clearest language, and with a force and elegance which will convince them that those who prepared all these deliverances had very clear and definite ideas on all matters pertaining to the best interests of the insane, and had no hesitation in making those views known.

Any one will find himself amply repaid for a careful perusal of all these propositions, by the clear impression on his own mind of truths and conclusions which may have had a vague meaning to him, but which will be brought out by such study, with the clearness and fullness of a well-executed photograph, and he will have a higher esteem for the men

who devoted their strength of mind and body to the work before them.

It is our duty, following as we can in their footsteps, to exert all our powers to hand down to others what we have received, and acting on the principle which guided them that much yet remains to be done to improve the condition of the insane, to enlighten the community on the proper treatment to be pursued, and to urge to the adoption of every available means which the science and art of the times can devise for the occupation, diversion, improvement, instruction and restoration of all classes of the insane.



